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15th February 1862.

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Bombay, 15th February 1862.

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Bombay, 15th February 1862.

NOTICE.

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Bombay, 13th February 1862.

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CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Queen Glendower*, J. ROBINSON, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

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WE have received "the Bombay Almanack" for 1862, which is beautifully printed and full of clearly arranged information.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 9.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December* 25.

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is truly valuable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January* 2.

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ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta, Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Opening of Thornhill Brothers & Co. New Watch Making Establishment.

IT affords us pleasure to inform our numerous connexion that our NEW AND ENLARGED ESTABLISHMENT is now open where we trust the increased accommodation afforded will enable us fully to meet the acquirements of those who for the last few years have kindly favored us with their custom as well as to extend the same advantages to many who were deprived of the opportunity of giving us their orders consequent on the former limited space.

Many facilities are now afforded for Ladies and Gentlemen to give their orders and to enable them to select from the various and extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLRY, &c. which we expect will be found replete in all its branches.

We feel confident much satisfaction will be given in the execution of orders and in their quick despatch.

27, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEMORIAL TO COL. RICHARD BAIRD SMITH, C.B.

THE Chamber of Commerce and the Community at large having been invited by the Central Committee at Calcutta, to co-operate with them for the object of erecting to the late Colonel BAIRD SMITH, Memorials in the Cathedral at Calcutta and in the Church of Lasswade, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish: I am directed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Each subscription will be limited to two Gold Mohurs.

List of Subscriptions already received.

James N. Fleming, Esq.	Rs. 30
Michael A. Scott, Esq.	" 30
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	" 30
R. Hannay, Esq.	" 30
James Bevis, Esq.	" 30
H. Brooke, Esq.	" 30
John Cassels, Esq.	" 30
W. R. Cassels, Esq.	" 30
Henry D. Cartwright, Esq.	" 30
Robert Angus, Esq.	" 30
F. Martin, Esq.	" 30
R. Latham, Esq	" 30
George Hamilton, Esq.	" 30
Julius Achenbach, Esq.	" 30
D. H. Cama, Esq.	" 30
J. P. Cornforth, Esq.	" 30
J. Tanner, Esq.	" 30
C. J. Robinson, Esq.	" 30
R. Strong, Esq.	" 30
H. Gibbs, Esq.	" 30
H. John, Esq.	" 30
John Campbell, Esq.	" 30
Clement D. Leggatt, Esq.	" 30
W. Sim, Esq.	" 30
A. J. Wallace, Esq.	" 30
John Farrar, Esq.	" 30
George Foggo, Esq	" 30
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq	" 30
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq..	" 30
H. G. Briggs, Esq.	" 30
Lieut. Colonel J. A. Ballard	" 30

Further subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.

H. BROOKE.
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce,
14th February 1862.

NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, is now prepared to register orders for Seeds to be received from England on or about the 5th of May next.

All orders should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 5th of March next.

Should the orders received justify the step the Society intends to reduce its prices as below.

On all orders amounting to Rupees one hundred, the Society will make a reduction of 25 per cent. on the prices given below. Their Seedsman will pack all such orders separately, and the Society will post these packages within 18 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail which brings them.

Their Seedsman will test all Seeds ordered before forwarding them.

A reduction of 25 per cent. is always made to all Members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is Rupees 15.

The Society will be always happy at all times to act as Agents for the receipt of plants from any part of the world, and for their transmission to any part of the Bombay Presidency, the Nizam's Country, Central India and the Punjab.

PRICE OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

	per lb.		per lb.
PEAS.		ENDIVE ..... Rs.	0 9
Early Emperor ..... Rs.	0 4	BROCOLI.	
Dickson's Favourite ...	0 7	Grange's Early White..	1 8
Early Frame	0 4	Purple Cape	0 12
Prince Albert	0 4	Wilcove	1 2
Harrison's Glory	0 7	Mammoth	1 2
" Perfection....	0 8	CELERY	1 12
Napoleon	0 12	LETTUCE	1 2
Champion of England...	0 9	PARSLEY	0 3
Veitch's Perfection ...	0 15	RADISH.	
Ne Plus Ultra	0 15	Radish White	0 4
Mammoth Marrow	0 12	Radish Red	0 4
Waterloo	0 6	Turnip Radish	0 4
Green Marrow	0 6	TURNIP	0 4
Bishop's Dwarf	0 6	CAULIFLOWER.	
Blue Scimetar	0 4	Early and Late	2 0
Ringwood Marrow	0 4	Walcheren	2 0
CABBAGE.	per oz.	CUCUMBER.	
Drumhead ..... Rs.	0 3	Long Prickly	2 0
Sugarloaf	0 3	Stockwood	3 0
Red Dutch	0 9	PARSNIP	0 4
BEET.		ASPARAGUS	0 3
Fine Dark Red	0 7	SEAKALE	0 3
Cattel's Crimson	0 7	RED TAMATO	1 2
CARROTS.		KOHL RABI OR &c. &c. &c.	
Long Orange	0 4	SORTS	0 3
Early Horn	0 6		

Exotic Flower Seeds at similar rates. Packets of Indian Flower Seeds of 40, and 80 species are sold at Rs. 5 and 10 respectively.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS from Geneva, 3, Meadow Street, Bombay. Fine Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for ladies and gentlemen, beautiful Selection of Jewellery, finest Guinea Gold. Musical Boxes and Clocks. Spectacles and Opera Glass.

Repairing carefully attended to at reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER. may be seen at Mr. T. GINGER'S Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

FOR SALE.

HORSE AND PHAETON for sale. Price Rs. 550, to be seen at the house of the Rev. J. AITKEN, Bellasis Road.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE owner having no further use for them—A Serviceable BAY ARAB RIDING HORSE with SADDLE, BRIDLE and STABLE GEAR complete. May be seen in the Fort by applying to "C. T. R.," Care of the Office of this Paper.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to MR. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A VERY SUPERIOR MAIL PHAETON, built in England expressly to order, with a pair of Bright BAY ARAB HORSES, with HARNESS complete, the property of H. D. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., proceeding to England.

To be seen on two hours' notice being given to the undersigned.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.

Bombay, Marine

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 15th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credite)	6 months' sight....	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do....	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do....	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	100.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	78 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	35
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	71 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	15½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33½
Chartered Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Discount.
Guest Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p.sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company ...	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Konka Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Annum. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 750 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 130 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Western Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	one pair.	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	"	90
" Loan 1842-43	"	90
" Loan 1854-55	"	90
New Five Per Cent. Loan	"	101¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....	"	108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal
Cavolus.....	" 250	do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227	do.
German Crowns.....	" 213½	do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 204	
Bar Silver	" 106	
Gold Leaf	" 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....£3	0s.	0d.	£3	5s.	0d.
" (Seeds) £2	2s.	6d.	£2	5s.	0d.
To London (Cotton).....£3	0s.	0d.			
" (Seeds).....£2	10s.	0d.	£2	12s.	6d.
To China	Nominal.				
To Clyde.....£3	5s.	0d.			

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 12th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
Old Broach, and Surat, ...		None.
Dholleras, ...	Rs.	170 to 175
Coomrutties	"	170 to 175
Comptas, ...	"	174 to 175
Dharwar Sawginned	"	235 to 236
New Sanees, and Nuggur	"	190 to 192
Kh andeish.....	"	180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat ..(April and May)	"	196 to 197
Dholleras ..... (Do.	"	181 to 182
Comrawuttee .....(March and April).....	"	179 to 180
Veravole ..... (Do.	"	168 to 178
Dharwar Sawginned .....(May	"	236 to 237
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500 to 1505.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs.		5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	24 to 25 and 33 to 34

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
" Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.
Hours of business' ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.*
ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.
Bombay, 16th January 1861.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns in Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On demand, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 1d.	"
On Scotland do.	2s. 1¼d.	"
On Ireland do.	2s. 1¼d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 6 days' sight ..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also grants Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills could not at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts with-
drawn ..... 4 "
Deposits for 2 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits under Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.
Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 10, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.		
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s. 1d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s. 1¼d.	"
On demand	at 2s. 1¼d.	"

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

TIME DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable at one sum, at 2 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the CITY BANK, London.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. If the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
February 19th, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " " " 6 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
" Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
" Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 1d. do.
" Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 1¼d. do.
" Ditto on demand ditto 2s. 1¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.
Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under* 7 *and* 8 *Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £300,000 (TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE ROYAL BANK, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.	
" 4 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.	
" 3 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.	
" 2 months' sight.....	2s. 1d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s. 1¼d.	
" On demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Drafts on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so required, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on receiving forthwith with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the slight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
The Coupons of Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for credit in London, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, r. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.
Bombay, 12th January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 1d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 1¼d.	do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the slight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, or their discount. Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business' ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negociate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 3rd January 1863.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 14	Etna.....	Hughes	Liverpool 25 Oct.
	Culloden	Smith	Liverpool 4 Oct.
	Broomielaw	Anderson	Kurrachee 8 Feb.
	Palkia Lutchmey	Nacoda	Calicut 25 Jan.
	Faulkland	Macfarlane	Moulmain 29 Jan.
	Valtam	Gill	Cape of Good Hope 18 Nov.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Feb. 14	Behar (s).....	Brook	China &c.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Ship *Typhoon*, J. H. White, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Her Majesty*, Seymour, bound to London.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Glendower*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Calcutta.

Surje.—490 bales Gunnies, 4,990 bags Rice, 381 bags Sugar, 51 bundles Lino, 311 bales Jute, 27 cases Aback, 20 bags Cardamons, 5 kegs Tobacco, 2 boxes Flower Oil, 1 bale Piece Goods, 122 bundles Hemp, Twine, 12 bags Long Pepper.

Barque *Fluted Carron.*—331 bags Sugar, 420 bales Gunnies, 3,672 bags Rice, 1 bundle Mats, 1 box Piece Goods, 1 case Flower Oil, 19 packages Sundries.

From Siam & Singapore.

Faiz Allum.—8,009 bags Sugar, 200 bags Sago, 2,500 pieces Sapan-wood, 420 pieces Teak Planks, 517 pieces Tin, 50 packages Mats, 48 packages Cocoanuts, 1,785 bundles Rattans, 1 case Nutmegs, 3 bags Cubebs, 2 cases Spices, 6 bags Beetlenuts, 354 packages Pepper, 27 packages Sundries.

From Liverpool.

Beloochee—1,205 Tons Coals.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Friday, 14th February 1862.

For London.

Seafield.—90 bags Linseed, 135 cwt., Cursondass Mahodwdass.

Minerva.—80 bags Country Galls, 100 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Vernon.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 25 cwt., Gowabhoy Chandoobhoy.

Gibson Craig.—989 pieces E. Teath, 50 cwt. 21 lbs., Ravagur Coovergur.

For Liverpool.

Clara Wheeler.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 125 cwt., Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Natalia.—250 bales Cotton, 112 cwt., Dewjee Vurria ; 50 bales Wool, 159 cwt., Bhimjee Gerdhur and Co.

Glendower.—1200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhay.

Feronia.—500 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Bosphorus.—264 bags Country Galls, 350 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Crescent City.—200 bundles Country Galls, 100 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Queen of the North.—30 bales Cotton, 10 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Protector.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dyall Jairaz.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Lancefield.*—42 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. ; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each. P. and D. F. Cama and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Lancefield.*—10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Surdarmull Fuckerchund ; 104 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pestonjee Byramjee Cola ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co. ; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. ; 8 cases Goolmoogly and Plain Dole, Vundravun Jumnadass ; 2 boxes Goolmoogly and Plain Dole, Dwarkadass Vusunjee ; 232 bundles Sharkfins, 72½ cwt., Lalljee Hemraz ; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khatesyram Jokiram ; 99 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. ; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvarecmull Ramjeedass ; 191 bundles Sharkfins, 59¼ cwt., 9 bundles Fishmaws, 2¼ cwt., Gorakhoy Chandoobhoy ; 8 bundles Sharkfins, 2½ cwt., 12 bundles Fishmaws, 3½ cwt., Lalljee Hemraz ; 32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee ; 37 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullandass Nusserwanjee and Co. ; 210 bundles Sharkfins, 65 cwt., Esna Khacky ; 132 bundles Sharkfins, 41½ cwt., 15 bundles Fishmaws, 4 cwt. 7 lbs., Aladinbhoy Hubibbhoy.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Lancefield.*—6 bales E. Piece Goods, 30 corges, Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 9 bales E. Piece Goods, 270 corges, Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 18 bales E. Piece Goods, 675½ corges, Cursondass Vuruzdass.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
200	Ameyn, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 2 (screw gun-boat), Minchin ...	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood ...	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026	Cormorant, 4 (screw), Batt	Andaman Islands.
205	Curnetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	Bombay. (in dock)
357	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Stheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Brewer	Bombay.
1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson	Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nasoh ...	Bombay.
90	Geo rgiana, (p. B. Sloop)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
890	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	Persian Gulf.
	Hyderabad, Dayrym, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	River Indus.
151	Koldy warry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Andaman Islands.
200	Lal Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
890	Pr nce Consort, 17, Fouleston ...	England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ...	River Indus.
835	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2(paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
238	Victoria, 8 (brigantine), T. Nowell ...	Persian Gulf
765	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Sedaseghur.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[s.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

658	Agricola—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 18)
501	Caroline Agnes, Orenstone—Scott & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
980	Gibson Craig, Smith—Bonstall & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
829	Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
740	Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	
329	Scaisfield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
891	Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 29)
848	Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
	FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.	
8112	Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Reckie & Co.	
1277	Robert Lowe (s), Congaton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. Jan. 28)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1023	Agenoria, P. Johnson—Pew Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1068	Black Eagle—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1346	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1266	Beechworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
936	Clara Wheeler, Hill—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
972	Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 14)
832	Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
900	Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co.	
519	Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.	
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
1300	Gertrude, Gordon—J. P. Cornforth.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
790	Glendower, Hughes.	
1195	Herald, Snellie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
800	Jamesjee Curnetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
1334	Mindora, W. Fleet—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
643	Moreno, White—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
1149	Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
945	Maida Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. Feb. 23)
965	Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1273	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	
1075	Nautilus, Maguire, Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 13)
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c.l. Jan. 9)
1272	Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
1650	Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
623	Recorder, Osborn—Finlay & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 29)
573	Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
2035	Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
764	Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1069	Titanhill—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
1890	Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1316	Typhoon, White—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 18)
	FOR MADRAS VIA KURRACHEE.	
450	Gyptis, Alezais—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
	FOR FALMOUTH.	
587	Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
	FOR MANGALORE AND HAVRE.	
273	Leander, Reubbard—S. Tyebjee & Co.	
	FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.	
1200	Liberator, Robertson—Leckie & Co.	
	FOR HAVRE.	
342	Bengali, E. Rosse.	(c. l. Feb. 8)
	FOR CHINA.	
635	Lancefield, (s) Hutchinson—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
470	Rattlesnake, Baker—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 6)
	FOR MAURITIUS.	
345	Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Solick.	(c. l. Jan. 18)
	FOR BORDEAUX.	
541	Jessore, Gachet.	(c. l. Feb. 13.)
	FOR PERSIAN GULF.	
	Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff.	(c. l. Oct. 7)
	FOR COLSAGURPATAM.	
91	Mohidin, Sundanee—Nacodh Apa Nana.	(c. l. Feb. 19)
	Hemeda—Nacoda	(c. l. Feb. 10)
	FOR MANGALORE AND LONDON.	
398	Dunsandle, Ginder—Remington & Co.	
	FOR KURRACHEE.	
	Tilly (s), Gething—B. S. N. Co.'s	(c. l. Feb. 12)
	NOT FIXED.	
744	Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.	
843	Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1001	Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
112	Alire, Nicholes—Dinshaw Bhicajee.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Conner & Co.	
1102	Ardora, Bowie, J. Tanner & Co.	
1415	Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	
501	Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.	
359	Bunsorah Merchant—Jolanjee S. B. Dewan.	
487	Celestial Brooze, Quilhampton—H. S. Arbee.	
2020	Challenge, Thorndike—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
209	Champion, Owen—Jowraz Sazen.	
1949	Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
853	Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.	
344	Coromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.	
390	Dudley, N—G. M. Abdoolla.	
500	Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.	
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	

and its appendix, but all Overseers and Serjeants are not provided with these heavy works, which are tedious to refer to, and often the Serjeants and Clerks are not competent to speak from memory. A small copy of forms in use, might be added, a ready reckoner, and a spirit proof table, and other useful matter. If Colonel Pottinger will take these hints in good part, and will order the compilation of such a work, he will leave behind him a record of his usefulness, the omission of which, by those who went before him was a great oversight.

We recently reproduced an Official Paper from the *Calcutta Gazette*—a communication from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Governor General in Council, containing a report on the Mela or Fair held at the Burman Ghaut on the Nerbudda River near Nursingpore. This is an annual Fair, held at the full moon of Kartick. There are several of these Fairs held at the same season at different localities on the Nerbudda; but that held at Burman Ghaut is by far the largest and the one most frequented. During the two years of the Mutiny, it was not held, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country; and it has not yet recovered from the effects of this interruption: the numbers attending it this year being far below what they have been in former years. There were eighty thousand present this year; but there have been on former occasions a hundred and thirty thousand. The Chief Commissioner thought the report would be interesting to the Governor General in Council, as these periodical Fairs betoken to a certain extent the state of prosperity and increasing traffic of the neighbouring districts.

The substance of the report is as follows:—The merchants and shop-keepers began to arrive on the 12th November, and continued to arrive in large numbers till the 17th idem, when the fair was at its height. The 17th was chiefly devoted to religious ceremonies: all these Fairs have a religious origin. From the 18th business was carried on uninterruptedly and briskly until the 6th eecember, when the Fair closed. The shops occupied a space of nearly two miles on the southern bank of the Nerbudda, and were about two thousand in number, exclusive of an immense number of stalls. The shops came chiefly from Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshungabad, Bhopal, and Mirzapore. The most numerous were those of the cloth merchants, of which there were upwords of four hundred; next, those of the dealers in metals, and metallic utensils; next, those of the dealers in spices and drugs; and then, those of general dealers, bissattees and sweetmeat-sellers. The sales of all description of wares were very extensive, especially those of cloth, of which about two-thirds were English fabrics, and the rest country fabrics from Berhamporey Cawnpore, Furruckabad, Delhi, Benares, and other large marts. A large business was done in Hoondies. A strong force of military police were employed by the Deputy Commissioner for the protection of the people and the large amount of valuable property collected. The conduct of the people was most peaceable and orderly throughout. There were only five cases of petty theft, during the Fair: in all of which cases the property was recovered, and in four of them the offenders received condign punishment. There were no complaints against the police. The merchants, shopkeepers and all expressed themselves most highly pleased with the success of the Fair. The general sense of security exhibited by them was most satisfactory, and there is every prospect that next year's Fair will be a still larger and more important one.

This Fair may be described as of an import character. It seems to be held for the purpose of supplying the district with textile fabrics and other manufactures—the comforts of life, according to the ideas of the people. Its influence upon the district must be a civilizing one: it introduces English manufactures amongst the people. As the people increase in civilization, their wants will be more numerous, and there will be a demand amongst them for other manufactures of a better class.

The Fair held at Mhyjee in Khandeish, while it is the means of importing a large quantity of English textile fabrics and other manufactures into the district, has more of the export character, as a large quantity of the cotton produced in the district is disposed of at the Fair to the dealers in that staple. The total registered amount of mercantile transactions for the two months during which the last fair lasted was Rupees 31,89,326. This was "Shiwust" year, during which no Hindoo marriages are allowed to take place, except for some days in February, at which time the Fair was going on. Consequently there was a decrease in the amount of transactions compared with the previous year; but compared with the last "Shiwust" year, there was an increase of transactions to the amount of seven lakhs of rupees.

We remarked above that these Fairs have a religious origin. Lieutenant Stanley Bell, the reporter on the Mhyjee Fair, gives an interesting account of its origin. His remarks are contained in the last Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. He says:—"Upwards of two hundred years ago, a *soi-disant* female saint or goddess expired in the village of Chinchkeira, the present site of the Fair. Humble devotees began to visit her tomb, and eventually a temple containing her image (a large brass idol about 3 feet high) was built, and called after her, viz. Mahojee, since corrupted by us into Mhyjee. Pilgrims made this a place of yearly resort, usually appearing in large numbers during the full moon of the month Poosh Shood, corresponding to our month of January. As usual in most parts of India, this religious assembly merged gradually into a semi-mercantile one, and at the present moment the worship of the deceased goddess is decidedly a very secondary consideration to the merchants who assemble at the Fair." The influence of this Fair upon the district has been highly favorable to its civilization. The disgusting orgies with which it used to be inaugurated are no longer practised. As Mr. Bell says:—"This state of thiggs gave way to civilization, and hook-hanging and other equally debasing practices are now things of the past." Previous to our possession of Khandeish, bands of robbers swept down the valley of the Girna, and plundered the unfortunate merchants and pilgrims who attended the Fair. Mr. Bell observes:—"Since the British took possession, the raids have ceased of course, and the importance of this great emporium has been steadily on the increase. What effect the railway will have, when complete (which it will be in a few months), cannot be doubted. The increased facility with which merchants will be able to carry their goods to and from the Fair, and the advantage to be derived from an electric telegraph, which will be laid along the line of the railway company, will tend in such a cotton-growing district as this, and close to the great cotton-growing valley of Berar, in all human probability, to increase the traffic and importance of the Fair fifty-fold." The influence of the Fair, then, as a civilizing appliance upon the district is incalculable.

Such Fairs as those we have above noticed are of use; but there is another class of Fairs which we should like to see instituted by the Government and encouraged by the Chambers of Commerce. We allude to Fairs instituted at the heads of the great rivers, so as to draw the commerce of Central Asia into India, and through India to England. We believe that an incalculable amount of good may be done to Central Asia, and to the commerce of the world, if some means of this kind were used to develope, and to furnish outlets for, the products of Central Asia. Agents of our mercantile houses would attend such Fairs, and purchase the raw products of those regions. Production is not now encouraged there, merely because there is no inducement to produce. The people have no market for their products. It was so not very many years ago in the Highlands of Scotland. The Highlanders would as soon have thought then of going to Timbuctoo as of going to London or even to Glasgow. But such Fairs or markets as the Muir of Ord were instituted, and wool dealers and manufacturers attended them, and purchased the wool from the sheep-farmers. Thousands of pounds sterling thus found their way amongst the Highlanders, encouraging production and adding in every way to their comfort and civilization. Now the Highlands of Scotland contain some of the best corn farms in Great Britain, as well as extensive sheep-walks. It is comparatively but a few years since this change has been wrought. We heard an aged highlander, a witness before a court in Inverness, declare that he remembered "the time when the law was introduced into the Highlands." Within a life-time, British India might be the means of extending civilisation and of "introducing the law" into Central Asia, if the proper means were employed—means that would awaken the interest by affecting the material interests of the people.

Local News.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

MARCH.
OVERTURE "Der Wildschutz" ..... *Lortzing.*
WALTZ, "Immortellen" ..... *Gung'l.*
SELECTION, (op) "La Traviata" ..... *Verdi.*
Ditto (op) "La Caid" ..... *Thomas.*
QUADRILLE "Kenilworth" ..... *Tinney.*
GALOP, "Les Fusees" ..... *Bossisio.*

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

14th February 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta.....	Max.	46	19	P.	40	N. W. P.
		Min.	22	46	P.	28	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.					
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta.....	Max.	49	5	P.	15	N. W. P.
		Min.	6	43	P.	41	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	2	10	P.	17	W. C.
		Min.	1	20	P.	15	W. C.
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	6	25	P.	17	N. W. C.
		Min.		52	P.	13	N. W. C.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An inquest was held before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, at Chinchpoogly on the 13th instant, on view of the body of Balu Bhagia, a labourer employed at the stone quarry of Gumnu Gopal. It appears that the attention of the wife of the deceased was, on the evening of the 14th instant, attracted to the spot, by the cry that a man had been struck by some stone in the quarry. On her arrival there she found her husband lying down and bleeding from several severe wounds which appeared to have been inflicted by some stone thrown by blasting. A fellow labourer of the deceased who was about to blast some rock called to him to get out of the way, but deceased said that he was far enough off, when a piece of rock struck him in the stomach and in other parts of the body inflicting very severe injuries upon him. The deceased died from the injuries he had sustained in about half an hour.

Verdict.—That the deceased died of injuries, accidentally caused by a piece of rock which was blasted from a quarry.

SUPPLY OF MEAT IN BOMBAY.

THE following are the minutes of the Municial Commissioners on the subject of the supply of meat, &c.

MINUTE BY MAJOR CURTIS.

22nd December 1861.

The Markets are very badly supplied with meat and worse still, supplied with very bad meat, prices are very high in spite of the formality of a *Tariff* that is now and then published to delude the public.

Prices are regulated by the demand, and when supplies are not equal to the demand prices rise considerably, the demand for good meat is increasing rapidly in Bombay, and it is very easy to see, that the interest of dealers is to keep down the supply below what is required that exorbitant prices maybe obtained for inferior provisions, by the competition of purchasers who live on meat habitually. The Superintendent of Markets should be able to regulate this, he must be aware of the number of butchers in the market and might easily ascertain who are the respectable men amongst them, prohibiting the "speculators" from selling by withdrawing their licenses (if they have any).

There ought not to be great difficulty in the matter and the public have a right to be better and more plentifully served than they are at present as far as I can hear.

25th December 1861.

I have read all the minutes and correspondence relating to Mr. Watson, the butchers and other matters connected with the markets, and am more confirmed than ever in my opinion that something should be done to protect the public from the tyranny of butchers who make us but indifferent meat at fancy prices.

2. The publication of a *Tariff* is nothing more than a deception when only showing at what prices meat and other provisions *might* be purchased, supposing the markets to be under proper control (which is doubtful); to be useful it should exhibit fairly and honestly the prices actually commanded in the market, what else indeed can be the meaning of "*Price Current*"?

3. If the Tariff be intended as a guide to purchasers, butchers should be made to conform to its prices or else deprived of their right to sell meat in the Island; if it be necessary. as undoubtedly it is, to protect the butchers, the most simple method of doing so would be to grant licenses on certain conditions, the measure would meet with strong opposition at first, all reforms do, and generally in proportion ratio to their utility; but that opposition got over, we might be more sure of respectable tradsmen in the market than at present is the case, the certainty of being deprived of the license on conviction of selling bad meat and perpetrating other roguieries would be a more wholesome check than the mere nominal fines usually inflicted on delinquents.

4. On the other hand, if fixed rates according to Price Current be impracticable, let the public be informed weekly of the rise or fall in prices, and Mr. Watson be given to understand that it is his duty to look to the proper preparation and correction of the required statements, and not delude the community any longer with forms purely fictitious in their information, and that answer no other purpose than to make people dissatisfied with what they really have to pay when compared with what the Tariff states to be the prices current.

5. Mr. Forjett proposed something like a scheme for a farm at some convenient distance from Bombay, but that cannot be entertained by the Municipal Commissioners, it is too speculative in its nature, and moreover only calculated to benefit a *portion* of Bombay's population. The Hindoos contribute largely to our funds, but what interest can they be expected to take in a "Beef and Mutton project"? we may apply municipal funds to any measure benefitting the public *generally*, but not to what only an interested portion may profit by; therefore I do not think the farm feasible.

6. With all due deference to Drs. Haines and Carter, I must differ from their opinion that killing animals (for human consumption) with young even up to the sixth month of gestation is not objectionable, on the plea that "this state does not" "injuriously affect the quality of the flesh." I pity the credit of any London butcher who should be known to have done such a thing, his custom would soon vanish. In Paris there is or was a society for the formed for the express purpose of eating horse flesh, very good and wholesome no doubt. Pariahs in India eat carrion by profession or as a matter of taste, but I don't think it advisable in this climate to emulate either Parisians or Pariahs, and Section 3 of the Bye Laws relating to Slaughter houses rules that all animals having the appearance of being with young should be rejected. I hope section 3 may never be altered, I hope also that my colleagues will agree with me in the necessity of applying to Government for an Act to grant licenses (without which meat cannot be sold in the market) to butchers wishing to trade.

MINUTE BY MR. HUTCHINSON.

4th January, 1862.

The object of publishing a list of "prices current" is, as Major Curtis observes, to keep the public informed of the market prices of articles. But, under the present system, this object is not attained, nor do I consider that the publication "sets as a check against dishonest servants, but I do not see how the public can be "deluded" by this publication, for, from the heading of the List, it will be at once preceived that the prices given relate to sales during the preceding month.

In justice to Mr. Watson, I must state, that if the List of Prices, as at present published is "purely fictitious in its information," he is not to blame, as the list is prepared according to the form supplied by the Board some years ago, and the uselessness of which I pointed out at the time of its being introduced.

As we have not the power to compel the Butchers to sell meat at any fixed price, and as the publication of the list of prices once a month can be of little service to the community, I would suggest that the publication of it be discontinued. The butchers have no licences from us, and they are not required under the Law to obtain one for the sale of meat and beef and our ascertaining the quality of the meat they offer for sale; they are in no way under our control. This is matter for regret, and although we may represent this to Government, I very much fear that the Government will be unwilling to move the Legislative Council to confer upon us the power to regulate the price of meat, as in accordance with the acknowledged general principles of trade, the meat markets should, like every other, be left open to the most unfettered competition.

I agree with Major Curtis in thinking that the Commissioners are not competent to establish from the public funds a Farm for the supply of meat! Had we such power, it would be, I feel sure, a very great benefit to the general community for the establishment of such a Farm, as Mr. Forjett proposed, would be the only means of effectually guarding against the combination of the butchers and if one were started by a private company, it ought to receive every assistance from the Commissioners.

After the opinion expressed by Doctors Haines and Carter, I do not see how we can well reject animals brought for slaughter which appears to be with young. It was supposed sometime ago that in consequence of our rejecting animals which appeared to be with young up to the six month of gestation, the price of meat had increased. I regret to find that the circumstance of our not giving full effect to Section 3 of the Bye Laws relating to slaughter Houses has in no way tended to reduce the price of meat.

MINUTE BY MR. FORJETT.

10th January 1862.

I concur generally in Mr. Hutchinson minute. We cannot regulate the prices in the market, and the checks we may attempt to exercise will lead to difficulties. It is at the same time most improbable that Government will make it a subject of Legislation. A price current can only be valuable if the prices quoted are correct prices. If the prices refer to a period that has passed by they cease to be of value to the public. I would therefore put a stop to the Price Current published by Mr. Watson.

The higher classes of European residents, there is no doubt, are subjected to great extortion by their servants, to check which, arrangements may be made, I think, for employing two clerks on Rs. 8 each per mensem, whose duty it will be to give to servants, who may be directed by their employers to obtain them on the payment of a fee of 3 pies a tickets, stating the quantity, the quality and the price of the meat purchased by them.

The tickets may be printed in the following form.

Meat, sort lbs price paid Rupees

signed by the clerk.

The next subject for remedy is the prevailing high prices. Competition is the only means by which such prices can be checked and good meat secured to purchasers, but the profession of butchers, like every other profession in India, is strictly confined to a caste or lass. No one else will engage in it, hence the existing monopoly and its concomitant evils, to to break down providewhich all the efforts we make will, Iam sure, unavailing.

The only means by which the combination among the butchers can be weakened and the public in some measure protected, is by our holding out encouragement for some one to come forward and aiding him in establishing a cattle Farm.

As the Law does not admit of our making any outlay towards such a purpose, our efforts may be confined to applying to Government to grant us what I required—that is, if possible at our disposal a few acres of pasture lands in the vicinity of the Railway, for use as farm ground, and to making an advance, under good and sufficient security for the repayment of the amount of Rupees 1,500 to a person we may set up, whom, if the arrangement receive the concurrence of my colleagues, I shall be glad to select.

Considering the magnitude of the evil we wish to remedy —the breaking down of a monopoly which has been prejudicial to the public of Bombay, the Government if in their power will not, I think, decline to comply with our request for a spot of ground.

If the ground cannot be got the project must of course be given up. I attended with success it can be hedged in and a shed for sheltering cattle erected at comparatively small cost, and two or three hundred head of cattle purchased, by sending into the Mofussil at rates that will ensure remuneration. Thus set up, the person we may select will, I have no doubt, get on successfully.

There are butchers in Bombay who keep their Phoeton or Shigram, and a man commencing business under the circumstances I propose is by no means likely to fail. The project will of course add to our responsibilities, but if my colleagues make up their minds to countenance it, they will not, I am sure, object to the extra-labour itwould impose on them.

FURTHER MINUTE BY MAJOR CURTIS.

16th January 1862.

Can it be proved that the "Price Current" is a fair exposition of sales of the preceeding month? I say not. If it does, these rates are by no means variable, and never alter from one year's end to the other; will the experience of the "oldest inhabitant bear out such an assertion? I say not.

If Mr. Watson be not to blame for the fictitious list of prices, who is? I dont find fault with the *form*, but the *figures* contained in the document; what matter about the form if the information be true; to discontinue the publication of the Tariff would not be just to the public; we must revise it, and Mr. Watson's chief fault in this matter is in having an establishment wholly inadequate to the work required. Revise and remodel that also, and more than half our difficulties will vanish. Mr. Hutchinson is right regarding the "unfettered competition" of the meat market no doubt, but I would *regulate the butchers* first of all by Licenses, and prices would soon fall to their proper level.

We can have nothing to do with a Farm, it is out of our province altogether in whatever shape it may be proposed. I still adhere to the opinion expressed in 6th para of my original minute. I am sorry to differ with the two learned gentlemen there mentioned, but I do so without a doubt but what the rest of the carnivorous community will follow in my wake, and those who do not, and prefer cow beef killed in the sixth month of gestation, may make a mess of their own, I will none of it.

All Mahomedans eat meat, and any one of them would be a butcher if the trade were good enough to give a fair profit; get rid of the rascals who now monopolise and bring discredit on the market, and there would be plenty of men to supply their places.

If I remember rightly, upwards of 5000 sheep are killed weekly, no farm of "a few acres" would suffice to maintain a flock equivalent to that demand.

The pastures of Guzerat, Candeish and the Deccan will soon be available to feed sheep and cattle for the Bombay market, to receive and account for the influx of animals that will then inundate the Island, Mr. Watson must have a small and efficient establishment, but meanwhile, I repeat, try the effect of Licenses; why *anticipate* a refusal from Government to help us? Ask first and then record the result, be it yea or nay.

FURTHER MINUTE BY MR. FORJETT.

21st January 1862.

I can hardly think that the prices in the markets have been *as steady* as Major Curtis represents them. Were they so even, I should not be astonished. The markets are in the hands of monopolists and, as a matter of course, competition, especially as regards Beef and Mutton, is out of the question, and tradesmen having brought up the prices to a certain maximum rate have, no doubt, continued to keep up that rate.

The grain markets are not so completely in the hands of monopolists, and with regard to them I can hardly think that Major Curtis is correct in saying that the prices are steady from "one years' end to the other".

My opinion however is on record, that "if it rested with me I should ask Mr. Watson to resign" if Major Curtis can show that the lists of prices published by Mr. Watson are "fictitious," I shall of course press upon the attention of my colleagues the necessity of asking him to retire.

En passant I may remark, that my proposal for establishing a Farm was for only suplying beef to the gentry of Bombay both European and Native and not mutton. If the former had succeeded, the latter, I had no doubt, would follow in its wake.

As regards licensing butchers, the most pliant of legislatures will not, I think, be induced to countenance such a proposal; its tendency would be more restrictive than efficacious and opposed to all recognized principles of free trade.

The question of increasing Mr. Watson's establishment had better I think be discussed at the next meeting.

FURTHER MINUTE BY MR. HUTCHINSON.

1st February 1862.

After the several minutes which have been recorded on this paper, I think the questions raised in it had better be discussed at the next meeting. I may however, observe, that Major Curtis is mistaken in supposing that the price of meat does not prevail, and never alters from one year's end to the other. The price at which provisions are actually sold in the markets, is noted *daily* by the Inspector, and it will be seen from the accompanying statements, in which each day's sale is registered, and from which the monthly Price Current is prepared, that the rates *do* vary considerably, at times. It may be that, under present arrangement, and as now published, the Price Current does not give "*a fair* exposition of sales of the preceding month," but it cannot be said that, on that account, it contains "a fictitious list of prices."

I have already expressed my opinion in respect to the establishment of a Farm; and also as regards the proposal of applying for a Legislative enactment to bring the butchers under our control.. I do not consider it necessary to say any thing more, here, on these subjects.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD.

At the weekly meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held on the 5th instant, it was resolved that two Portuguese clerks be allowed to the Inspector of slaughter houses to give tickets to servants applying to them as to the quality quantity and price paid for meat purchased by them upon payment by the purchaser of a fee of three pice per ticket to the Inspector, and that the Inspector be ordered to make this information generally known by advertisement and placard.

COURT MARTIAL ON DR. McCLOY.

In accordance with General Orders, dated 4th and 17th December 1861, an European General Court Martial assembled at the Mess room of the 18th Regiment N. I., Bombay, on the 8th instant, for the trial of Assistant Surgeon William McCloy, of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

The Court was composed as follows:—

President.—Colonel Collings, 33rd Regiment.

Members.—Major J. H. Dennis, 1st L. C. Lancers; Captain F. C. Newnham, Staff Corps; Captain Blair, 2nd Light Cavalry; Captain Badgley, 33rd Regt.; Captain C. M. Heath, 1st L. C. Lancers; Captain W. A. Armstrong, 3rd European Regt.; Lieut. E. N. Marsh, 18th Regt.; Lieut. C. J. Turnbull, 23rd Regt. N. L. I.; Lieut. F. Stephens, 1st L. C. Lancers; Lieut. J. E. Mackintosh, 3rd European Regt.; Lieut. R. G. Stevenson, 2nd Light Cavalry; Lieut. M. D. Grant, 33rd Regt.; Lieut. J. Wright, attached 18th Regt. N. I.; and Lieut. J. Griffith, 18th Regt. N. I.

Major Sandwith, the Judge Advocate, prosecuted.

Mr. H. Cleveland assisted the prisoner in his defence.

Extracts from General Orders having been read by the Judge Advocate, constituting the Court, etc.

The Judge Advocate read over the names of the Members ordered to form the Court, and asked the prisoner if he had any objections to be tried by any of the members.

The prisoner replied that he had none.

The oaths were then administered to the Members of the Court in the usual form.

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to read over the charges as follows:—

Assistant Surgeon William McCloy, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is brought to trial on the following charges.

First Charge.—For having at sea, on or about the 17th day of September, 1861, when in Medical charge of *H. M.'s Sloop Clive*, disobeyed the lawful commands of his superior officer, Lieutenant Lloyd, senior Officer in command of the ship, by refusing to furnish to that officer a sick report book of the preceding half year, when ordered to do so.

Second Charge.—For conduct highly disgraceful unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in having at the time and place specified in the first charge, stated for the information of his commanding officer, the said Lieutenant Lloyd, that he was using the aforesaid sick list report book, he well knowing at the time that such statement was false, and that he was not using the book when it was called for by his commanding officer.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Dr. McCloy intimated to the Court that an important witness whom he wished to be produced was up the Persian Gulf.

The President said that he thought it would be advisable to proceed with the trial, and if the witness' attendance was necessary they would adjourn the Court.

Lieutenant C. Lloyd was called and examined.—I was in command of H. M.'s Sloop *Clive* on the 17th September 1861. Assistant Surgeon McCloy was the medical officer in charge. On about one o'clock on the afternoon of that day I had occasion to require the sick report book of the previous half year. Acting Lieutenant Hewison was the officer in charge of the deck at that time. I directed him to send down to the Apothecary for the book. After having waited some time I sent for Lieutenant Hewison and enquired of him the reason why I had not received the book, he told me that he had sent for it, but had not yet received it. I then ordered him to send for it again. A short time afterwards he reported to me that Assistant Surgeon McCloy had come on deck and had requested him to inform me that he was himself using the book, and that it was an hospital record and was not supposed to be removed from the dispensary, and that any information required he would give me himself. I then went on the quarter deck and immediately sent for Dr. McCloy, and ordered Lieutenant Hewison to attend as a witness to what took place. On Dr. McCloy's walking aft I said to him, "will you report to me personally your reasons for disobeying my order". His replied "I am using the book myself." I then ordered Dr. McCloy to go below and to bring the book up to me on the quarter deck. Dr. McCloy did not obey the first order, but hesitated. After a few seconds I repeated the order, when he went down and brought the book, and told me that it was an hospital record, and that if it was removed from the dispensary it would not be returned. For the charge of it. I ordered Lieutenant Hewison to commit to writing what had taken place. I afterwards called Manoel Francis, Assistant Apothecary, and ordered him to commit to writing a statement of what he had said to me in reference to what had occurred.

The prisoner reserved the cross-examination of this witness.

TO THE COURT.—On the day mentioned (17th Sept.) the *Clive* was at sea. It is customary on board a man of war to send for the sick report book without sending direct to the officer in whose charge it is.

Acting Lieutenant Hewison sworn and examined by the prosecutor.—On the 17th September Assistant Surgeon McCloy was the Medical Officer in charge of the *Clive*, and I was the officer in charge of the deck in the afternoon of that day. I received an order from the Captain to send for the old sick report book for the preceding half year. I mean by the old sick report the one that was in use previous to the present one. I sent the quarter master of the watch to Francis, the Apothecary, with the Captain's orders, requesting him to send the old sick report, but as the sick report did not make its appearance, I sent Mr. Herd down for it and told him to give my compliments to Assistant Surgeon McCloy, and to tell him that the Captain desired to have the old sick report. Dr. McCloy came on deck, and requested me to inform the Captain that he (the doctor) was using it to make out his medical reports. I cannot remember exactly which reports, also that documents were not supposed to be taken out of the hospital, and that if the Captain would tell him what information he required he would give it to him. I reported Dr. McCloy's statement to the Captain at the same time. After I had reported this to the Captain, he (the Captain) came out of his cabin on the quarter deck and ordered Dr. McCloy to go down and bring his sick report book, when the doctor told him that he was using it to make out his sick reports. On the Captain repeating the order Assistant Surgeon McCloy went down and brought the sick report, and said that he would not be responsible for the charge of it. The sick report was entered in a book. The sick report of a man of war was the daily report of all officers and men in the ship that were sick. The sick report book is supposed to be produced daily for the information of the commanding officer on the quarter deck. In case the officer in charge of the deck wishes to see it at any time, it is produced. He would in such a case send to the Apothecary for it. It is the custom generally, in most ships, to keep a copy of the sick report hung up on the quarter deck. I mean a copy of the report of that day.

Cross-examination continued.—I did intimate to Dr. McCloy, verbally, that I did not consider his reply satisfactory. I then told him that after his verbal explanation "that a continuance in the same line of conduct, which he had been following, would necessitate my placing him under arrest." I believe that was all that I said. In explanation of my former answer, and in saying that I did not consider the intimated reply satisfactory, that answer alluded to the verbal reply and not to the written one. I do not remember intimating to the prisoner that his written reply to me was not satisfactory. I forwarded a formal complaint against Dr. McCloy, but I did not come to any determination whatever and did not apply for a Court Martial. I forwarded the complaint to the Commodore on the Persian Gulf, as I was not entitled to write to any one else, and I presume that he forwarded it to the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, and therefore the evidence was then forwarded to the military Commander-in-Chief.

The Prisoner wished to put a question to the witness, but it was objected to by the Court, upon which he urged that it should be allowed, adding that he had only received copies of the charges against him on Friday afternoon last, the day before the Court assembled, and that two of his principal witnesses were up the Persian Gulf.

Cross-examination continued.—The Commodore of the Persian Gulf did not order a Court of enquiry on this subject. I believe that this is the book (book produced) that I called for on the day in question. I did not require the prisoner to produce any other book. *Lieutenant Hewison cross-examined by the Prisoner.*—Dr. McCloy did not refuse to obey the Captain's order to produce the old sick list. The period of time that elapsed between my giving the first order to Dr. McCloy and sending Mr. Herd was about eight minutes. I could not state of my own knowledge that the doctor did not use the book in the interim.

The Court here again closed, to determine whether the following question should be allowed to be put to the witness. Did you think that Captain Lloyd was satisfied with my explanation, and did you think he would bring me to a Court Martial for it?—The question was disallowed.

Cross-examination continued.—I do not recollect what were the exact words that the Captain made use of to Dr. McCloy, on his coming out of the cabin.

The Court rose at four o'clock.

Third day, Tuesday, 11th February 1862.

The Court reassembled at eleven o'clock.

Mr. M. Frances apothecary was called and cross-examined by the prisoner.—I did hear Lieutenent Lloyd address Dr. McCloy on the quarter deck of the *Clive* on the 17th of September. I did not hear the first words that he said to him, but I heard him say "are you going to bring the book." I then went down below and don't know anything more about it. When Dr. McCloy told me to say that he was using the book, I had given it to him, but I do not know whether he was looking at it, or using it at that time. Dr. McCloy told me first not to give anything out without his permission. I did not then know his reasons, in a few days afterwards when he came to examine the books, he said that some leaves were torn out. He then said I was not to give anything out without his permission to any one. I did not see the leaves torn out, but I saw in one book (a monthly return) that some leaves had been taken out. I said, previously, that the sick list was in my possession, I meant that it was in Dr. McCloy's possession, but that it was kept in the dispensary under my charge. The reason why I knew that all the returns had been made out, was because, I had prepared them.

To the Court.—When I joined the ship the book referred to was not perfect, some of the leaves were out. I cannot say when the leaves were abstracted. Dr. McCloy gave me the order not to let anything go out of the hospital, but I do not remember the date, however, it was before the 17th September, I do not know how long, but think that it was somewhere in the month of August.

The Prisoner here applied to the Court for time to prepare his defence.

The Court accordingly adjourned until eleven o'clock on Friday morning.

Fourth day, Friday, 14th Feb. 1862.

At the reassembling of the Court this day, the Prisoner made his defence, after which the Court closed for deliberation and finding. We shall publish the defence on Monday the 17th instant.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Thirteenth day, 14th, February 1862.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, vs. *Cursondass Mooljee and another.*

Mr. Bayley with *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Messrs. Collier and Leathes for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

The examination of witnesses for defence was resumed.

Mathooradass Lowjee continued:—I have frequently seen females approaching the person of Maharajas. I have seen ten or twenty Maharajas being worshipped by females. The females touch the soles of the Maharajas with their hands and apply them (hands) to their eyes. I have seen females do this sort of worship to the plaintiff, Judoonathjee Maharaj. Several Maharajas press the toes of female devotees. I have not seen the plaintiff do this. It is a sign for committing adultery. When females look at the Maharajas, the latter make signs with their eyes. Accordingly the females take this hint and retire into a room. I speak this from my personal knowledge. (A packet containing gullal was shewn to the court and put in evidence). This powder is thrown on the occasion of the Vusum Punchmee festival (which falls about February). The gullal is thrown by Maharajas on the persons of such females as he wishes to gratify his desire with. Gullal water is also thrown by means of syringes, by taking proper aim at the females. This is done with the same object and purpose. Females sing "gurbees" of an amorous character in the presence of Maharajas; such as,—"I was asleep and you awoke me; you will ease my mind if you will take me; you are my husband," and so on. According to our custom, no one except a husband can awake his wife. The purport of such songs is evident. They are sung in the presence of Maharajas. It is notorious that Maharajas are adulterous. The plaintiff's reputation is similar to that of other Maharajas. According to our Shastras, conduct such as this is considered adultery, and in fact, under the head of adultery in a religious book, it is so described. "Choowa," a sort of fluid, is thrown by females on the persons of Maharajas. Such conduct is witnessed by the husbands of females who sing "gurbees" before the Maharajas. I became acquainted with the plaintiff about eighteen months ago at the house of Jewraz Baloo. I know seven or eight Maharajas of Bombay, (names given). Plaintiff is one of them. I have known Maharajas in Mandvie, and in Beyt.

The Chief Justice here intimated that since the rising of the Court the previous evening, he had carefully read over the pleas of justification, and he was of opinion with his learned brother, that the evidence as to the specific acts of Maharajas other than the plaintiff, ought not to be admitted as evidence. Accordingly his Lordship took the earliest opportunity of intimating that the evidence recorded the previous day would be struck out, for it would be an injustice to absent parties to admit evidence regarding their alleged guilt. Of course any evidence of their general reputation would not be objected to.

Witness continued:—The Maharajas refused to accede to my request not to admit females into the temples at certain hours. The refusal was made after some discussion. I had a conversation with Jeewunjee Malsarai, but as it is of a private nature, I am unwilling to reveal it, unless the Court wished to hear it. (The Court having accorded leave, witness continued.) Jewunjee said that every body was the master of his own household, and as adultery was on the increase, it behoved us to effect some reform. But it was difficult to remonstrate, he said, with those who were his elders; and if they joined, reforms would be effected; not otherwise. Jewunjee said that the larger portion of income of the Maharajas was derived from females, and it was difficult to put a stop to it at once. He said that he would try and diminish the bad practices by degrees. I have had about four interviews with the plaintiff. On the first occasion I had some discussion with him on female education. He said we should do as he directed. I said that we were not bound by what he said; and added that I could show him precedents to that effect. The Maharajas do not study the Shastras,—their principal duty if they were ignorant, I said they were not qualified to give us instruction. The plaintiff said that we must do as he desired. There was a talk about subscriptions for establishing libraries &c., but I declined to entrust him with the monies, when he remarked that the subscribers might keep the money. The Sunkarcharyas and other sects do not allow females to appreach them. The conversation about the subsription list took place subsequent to the publication of the libel. I have read of the ten principles in the Brig Basha and the Maratthee languages. The doctrines therein enunciated correspond in substance with those of the sacred books. The doctrines propounded in plaintiff's works and Goculnathjee's commentaries are, in my opinion productive of improper ideas in the sect, and lend encouragement to it. It is said in the "Propagator of our own religion" that we ought to be in adulterine love with God, in another place it is said such love cannot be cherished in the Kali Yug. Of these two contradictory injunctions the former would more readily produce an effect on a person's mind than the latter.

Mr. Anstey requested the Court to record the answer to a question put by him to the witness, relative to the dedication of "tun," "mun" and "dhun."

Sir Joseph Arnould considered that the answer was as plain as could be given to so lengthy a question. For his own part he said that he could not understand properly either the question of Mr. Anstey or the reply of the witness.

Sir Matthew Sausse said that he had not taken down the answer in consequence of his being unable to comprehend it.

Mr. Anstey then intimated his intention of requesting the Prothonotary to take down the evidence in writing in the same manner as he had done at the commencement of the case.

Sir Joseph Arnould observed that counsel should show due respect to the court and to the Bar, as well as to himself. It was very absurd of him to press the Court to take down things in their notes. The court themselves were the most competent to know what should be taken down in their notes, and were not to be instructed by counsel.

Mr. Anstey said that the best manner in which he could meet any imputation that might be cast upon him was by silence.

Sir Matthew Sausse said that the Court could not put down such voluminous answers to equally voluminous questions and added that he would not himself take any note of them unless he perfectly understood them.

Mr. Anstey then repeated his application to the Prothonotary to take down the evidence.

Sir Matthew Sausse said that the Court would not allow any such thing to be done, and that Mr. Anstey had already consented that the evidence should not be recorded by the Prothonotary, and therefore the evidence would not be taken down unless the other side also consented.

Mr. Bayley said that he did not want the evidence to be recorded.

Mr. Anstey denied his having given such consent, and said that he had no objection if their Lordships took it down in their notes, but as their Lordships refused to do so he wished the Prothonotary to do it.

Sir M. Sausse again said that they could not take down such lengthy questions and answers.

Mr. Anstey then requested the Court to make a note of his application, and of their Lordships refusal.

Sir M. Sausse said that it was unnecessary and that Mr. Anstey must stand by his consent.

Mr. Anstey said that he would request his friend Mr. Dunbar to take down a note of what had taken place and to witness the refusal.

Witness continued.—The meaning of the dedication of the "tun" is that the wives and daughters of the devotees are dedicated to the Maharajas. Even the seat of the Maharaj in his absence is worshipped by the devotees. I was present at the meeting of Bhattias in 1855 and took part in the proceedings.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I am not called Mathoora Punth because I have found, or am about to found a new sect; it is only because I have opposed the adulterous practices of the Maharaj. I frequent the temple of Jewanjee Mahara

of Rs. 30 (thirty) per mensem to each, they are entitled to a certain commission on all the Opium manufactured above 1,500 mds. Thus, putting out of sight the fact, that, increase of cultivation shows increase of zeal, there is the *auri sacra fames* to urge the Gomashtahs in keeping their hands as heavily on shoulders of the cultivator as they can. Every extra foot of ground, therefore, which is brought under poppy cultivation is something placed in the pockets of the Gomashtahs. You know, of course, that Government have bought 70,000 beegahs (additional) for the purpose of adding to the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of opium. It will be something to learn the influences under which the owners of the soil consented to this arrangement. I enquired whether, in the event of bad seasons, or the destruction of crops by hail or inundation, the ryot experienced any consideration or relief. None at all: these misfortunes make no differences as the advance of this year becomes in outstanding of next year, which, if seasons continue bad, keeps accumulating, and, (as my informant said) "Sir! if a ryot takes an advance once he is under the heels of the Government for life." These Gomastahs possess landed property, own several pucca houses, keep several servants, and entertain a number of horses. They are assisted in their operations by a body of men called *Zilladars*, who although in the receipt of the munificent allowance of Rs. 4 (four) each per mensem, nevertheless contrive always to go about mounted and to keep a servant or two on Rs. 4 each also. The duty of the *Zilladars* is to go amoung the royts in order to see that the taxes are not allowed to spring up in the midst of the crops, that the fields are kept clean, that the crops are well watered, and that the Assamees do not sell any portion of them to others. These *Zilladars* then are always on the move, and *live entirely at the expense of the cultivator*, who is not only obliged to *feed* them but *fee* them. This is done in the following manner. The moment a *Zilladar* arrives at the house of the Assamee, a *charpoy* is brought out for him to sit on, and water also for the washing of his feet. The necessary ablutions having been brought to a conclusion the best of victuals that the poor ryot can afford are produced, and these the petty tyrant of course discusses. When he rises to remount his nag, his miserable host bows before him and offers him a small fee (a few pice perhaps which is all that he can afford) for the gracious acceptance of the *Zilladar*. The poor man knows from bitter experience that if he does not do this, his case will be very much like that of the man in the parable, who lost one evil spirit, only to be visited by seven others worse than the first. If the food, fee and object subserviency were not forth coming, he would always figure, as a matter of course, in the reports of the subordinate officials of the Agency, as one in whose crops tares are always allowed to spring, whose crops are always ill-watered, and who always parts with portions of them to those who have no claim on them. To avoid many evils he bows his neck to one. Concern, however, what an infliction the presence of these men must be in a district where there are several of them! I was told by my swarthy friend that if I wanted to see oppression in all her ugliness, I should not *fail* to visit, in the course of my peregrinations, a certain station, the name of which for obvious reasons I for the present conceal. I would there meet with something, he said, which would suffice to astonish me for the whole remainder of my natural *life*. Of course I intend to act upon so valuable a hint and when I have done so "make a note of" all I see. I could not succeed in obtaining from him any safe information as to the probable average value of a beegah of each of the staples produced by ryots, such as wheat, rice, cotton, &c. for he not only had no practical knowledge of the subject, but appeared to be getting more and more unwilling to continue the conversation. Had he been in a village, instead of as he is under the very nose of the authorities, I have not the slightest doubt but that he would have been more communicative.

I delayed sending this letter till the receipt of your last, which only came in yesterday after having been a full week in transit from Calcutta to Bhagulpore.

Indian Intelligence.

BENGAL.

We give, as it has reached us through a letter received by the last mail, a report which says that, notwithstanding Sir Charles Wood's emphatic declaration which accompanied the bonus and retiring scheme in October, there are to be further offers made to induce a large number of the superfluous and unemployed officers of the late Company's armies to retire. We sincerely hope that this is fact; and we know that it is fully believed in amongst the Company's officers at home, and in the military circles and clubs. If we are not misinformed, the impulse from which Sir Charles Wood has changed his mind—supposing the above report to be true—originated in this country. We should think that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would gladly welcome a repetition of Sir Charles' retiring scheme, as likely to relieve him of an endless stream of importunate solicitations for employment, from officers who are willing to serve and work, but who are now dragging on a miserable existence in "general duty," reminding us forcibly of the gentleman who had "lately enjoyed very bad health."—*Englishman, Feb. 5.*

OUR COASTING STEAM NAVIGATION.—The Burmah Steam Navigation Company, which, we believe, is of Glasgow origin, has risen equal to the growing necessities of our coasting trade. Of its broad scheme for lines of steamers radiating from Calcutta along the coast of Southern Asia, from Singapore on the East to Kurrachee and the head of the Persian Gulf on the west, including Ceylon and every port whose trade demands steam communication, the first part, which refers to British Burmah, has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government. The Company have arranged to run their steamers twice a month to Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo (as required) Rangoon and Moulmein—also, once a month direct to Rangoon, thence to Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, and once a month from Rangoon to Port Blair in connection with the direct steamer from Calcutta to Rangoon. These arrangements give three communications each month with Rangoon and Moulmein.—*Friend of India, Feb. 6.*

The Civil Service, agreeing to the compromise mentioned in our last, are unanimous. The Calcutta meeting last Thursday adopted the Memorial prepared by the Committee. The Madras Memorial, which in most respects it resembles, has already been sent in, and its prayer will be adopted, we believe, by the Bombay Service. But the minor presidencies are not so enthusiastic as to add Rs. 1,250, the only effect of which must be to stop promotion, while it induces the bad bargains of the state to cling to their salary to the last. Really good men will always remain in India beyond the minimum term of years, interested in their duties, and attracted by the hope of higher appointments and a greater reputation.—*Id.*

Government is at length convinced that affairs in Bhootan are assuming a somewhat threatening complexion, and that it is, to say the least of it, impolitic to leave Darjeeling in the unprotected state described by our correspondence. To guard against possible eventualities, a wing (four hundred strong) of the 10th Regiment, N. I., and one hundred and fifty men of the 38th N. I., have been ordered to proceed from Dinapore to Darjeeling with all possible despatch. We further learn that the command of the force is to be vested in Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Macpherson, C. B., of the 10th Regiment N. I.—*Englishman, Feb. 6.*

Since writing the above we have received the official correspondencebetween the Bengal government and the Landholders' Association, upon the subject of the outbreak in Sylhet, in which the public are reassured by the information of the dispatch of "a party of the Eurasian regiment sent up to Sylhet from Deesa by steam; which we can further tell the public to have been a "party" of twenty men, in Gunnee Meah's little pleasure steamer. Further, the wing of a regiment was despatched from the Presidency, the day after the arrival of the telegraphic intelligence of the commencement of hostilities, foreseen by every body conversant with the district, except the authorities. The force there is confessedly a very inadequate one and the wing" now despatched will be sadly late in the field—as a matter of course. On other points the Lieutenant Governor has "no information;" but, then, neither had he on the now conceded point of disturbance at Cherra. We are placed by the inacion of the government in a difficulty. If we write what we know, we are denounced as alarmists or incendiaries; and if we do not force the true state of things on their notice, the crisis, when it arrives, finds "the authorities" unprepared, and their "wings" hundreds of miles away from where they have been weeks before urgently needed. The Government assures us that "all is serene" except immediately around the stockades in Sylhet, and everybody well disposed especially as to rent paying. Either they know better, or their information is sadly deficient.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab is expected to arrive at Lahore on the 9th instant.—*Lahore Chronicle, February 5.*

We hear from an authentic source, that orders have come out from the Horse Guards, desiring that the 21st Hussars, at present stationed at Muttra, should be "absorbed."—*Oudh Gazette, Feb. 8.*

CEYLON.

REVOLTING TRAFFIC.—We understand that a native vessel, the *Henrietta*, from Valleyapoor—belonging to a Parawa man of Tuticorein—has brought 64 Robbins or bundles of human skulls and bones, reporting the same at the Custom House as "Bone Manure." As a specimen of this manure, the facial half of a skull was sent for our inspection. We wonder if the idea was taken from the late paragraphs which "went the round" of the papers about similar shipments from the Crimea. We recommend those who are fond of Kitchen Gardening to use "their own bones."—*Examiner, Jan. 30.*

LADIE WARD.—We understand the Queen has been pleased to offer Lady Ward apartments in Hampton Palace, as a recognition of the services of her late husband.—*Id.*

Indian Press.

STEAM NAVIGATION IN THE EAST.

(From the Ceylon Examiner, Jan. 30.)

The question of Steam Navigation in the East has on lately drawn attention. The fact that a French Company, the *Messageries Imperiales* will shortly compete the Red Sea route has drawn attention to the Cape line, the original idea of Thomas Waghorn; and news of the arrangement to be given to such a line by the Home Government has been received with satisfaction. It is ocnfidently expected thai the builders of the *Warrior* can provide Steamers of 8000 tons to accomplish this long route in six weeks. In Eastern water Steam Navigation is progressing. The King of Siam, we believe, has his "Best" of Steamers. The Calcutta and Burmese Steam Navigation Company send steamers to Madras and very often to Pondicherry and Negapatam. Then on the Western Coast of India we we have the Bombay Steam Navigation Company which sends a Steamer down to Cochin, and has considered the propriety of coming down to Colombo. This link could meet another from the chain from Burmah. We must come to some such arrangement at last, for if the Beypoor line does not deprive us of the Overland Mail Steamer to Galle, the completion of the Railway lines from Calcutta and Madras to Bombay will do so more surely though at a later period. Mr. Folkard of our Civil Engineer's Department, now stationed at Jaffna has communicated with the Agent of the Great Southern of India Railway with reference to a scheme for running a steamer between Point Pedro the Northern most part of Ceylon and Negapatam, a scheme regarding which he had been consulted by several opulent merchants and planters of Jaffna with whom the idea originated. There is sufficient traffic to ensure a good return on a small outlay. Mr. Folkard would prefer a small Screw Steamer of thirty tons and twelve horse power. It is said that such a steamer can be built in Colombo and laid on the above line for £1,200, and a Company has been proposed to carry out the scheme on a Capital of £2000 subscribed in shares of £50 each. The projectors invited the Railway Company to take half the shares and the Railway Agent is said to have approved of this excellent scheme.

COLONEL TRAVERS AND THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(From the Mofussilite, Feb. 1.)

Some few days after the refusal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to invest Colonel Travers, C. B., with the Victoria Cross, the facts of the case were made known to us—and we published them, "pure and simple." Since then, a leading article has appeared in these columns—an article written with the whole of the correspondence in the possession of the writer—a Military Officer. As for our individual selves, we never saw the correspondence, and did not care to see it. It was sufficient for us, and doubtless for the bulk of our readers, to know the fact—that "Sir Hugh Rose had refused to invest Colonel Travers, *because* Colonel Durand was not an eyewitness to the capture of the guns, though he saw the charge which led to such capture." Had the correspondence been placed at our disposal, we should not have given it insertion, for this reason.

It would have been prejudicial to the cause of Colonel Travers, under any circumstances; and, moreover, we consider, that in a matter of his kind, an Editor has no sort of right to print letters bearing signatures, unless all the parties thereto give their consent. That Colonel Travers, and Colonel Durand would have *withheld* their consent, we are perfectly satisfied. Had they not done so, they would have incurred and deserved the severest reprehension—for to have given their consent would have been tantamount to publishing the correspondence themselves—insomuch as "qui facit per alium, facit per se." And it is no small offence for Military officers to call in question the judgment, or the decision of a Commander-in Chief, *in the columns of a newspaper*. To sanction such a proceeding, would be subversive of all discipline. We doubt, whether it would be tolerated, even in the American army. To make known facts, and state, and dilate upon, a case *anonymously*, is a different affair altogether. Colonel Durand will remember several cases which occurred during the rule of Lord Ellenborough, at a time when he, Colonel Durand, was his Lordship's Private Secretary—cases which led to those prohibitive orders against officers writing for the press—orders which were, of course, inoperative, so long as the writer concealed his name. Colonel Burlton wrote, anonymously, for the *Englishman*, and warmly defended Lord Ellenborough, when his Lordship was assailed, by officers of equal rank and ability, in the columns of the *Calcutta Star*.

We are perfectly satisfied the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette* speaks the truth, when he asserts tha the publication of this correspondence does not emanate from Colonel Travers, and that that officer has nothing to do with the publication. It is not to our cotemporary's word that we are taking exception, but his want of judgment in the matter. That he was prompted by the best motives and the kindliest feelings towards Colonel Travers, we do not entertain a scintilla of doubt. But for a matter of that, so was the bear when he "missed the blue bottle, and floored the Mogul."

We are in a position to state—for we have our information from an unexceptainable source—that the Viceroy was as much annoyed, as he was astonished, when he heard of Sir Hugh Rose's refusal to invest Colonel Travers, and, what is more, the Viceroy considered it his duty to represent the case to the Home Authorities. It is also a fact within our knowledge that Lord Canning condoled with Colonel Travers, and at the same time gave him some excellent advice, upon which he, no doubt, acted. Some candid friend (some fool, or more likely) or some secret foe (some sly knave, perhaps,) has been the means of neutralizing, in some measure, the dignified position taken up by Colonel Travers, pending a decision from home. Well may he exclaim with the Poet:—

> Of all the plagues that Earth or Heaven can send,
> Save, save, oh save me from my candid friend.

Let us, however, give the Commander-in-Chief the credit of believing that Colonel Travers is no party whatever to the publication of the correspondence in question; but that, on the contrary, he will be far more annoyed than even the Commander-in-Chief himself, when he beholds it in print.

Our Agra cotemporary alludes to the mysterious way in which the letters fell into his hands. The mystery, we fancy may be solved thus. Colonel Travers, at the request of some old and intimate friend may have sent, privately and confidentially, copies of them. This friend may, privately and confidentially, have sent them to some other old and intimate friend who shewed them to some one else, privately and confidentially, who shewed them to his wife (an elderly lady of an enthusiastic and indignant turn of mind) who took copies and sent them to a congenial spirit, at Agra, who made the most of them, by consigning them to the hands of the printer. Doubtless that is how it came to pass. Fouché held to the opinion that old women were at the bottom of nearly all the mischief in the world. La cause de toutes les miseres de la vie humaine est—femmes. Passes les jeunes femmes. Mais gardez vous des femmes d'un certain age; elles sont au fond de toutes les diableri s qui se passes dans ce monde.

English Press.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

(From the Times.)

Operations for completing the chain of fortifications and batteries now being constructed on either side of the entrance to the Medway, near its confluence with the Thames, for the better protection of the two important naval establishments at Chatham and Sheerness, still continue to be carried on with the utmost vigour. Notwithstanding the numerous difficulties experienced in the progress of the undertaking, in consequence of the treacherous and shifting nature of the soil on which the principal fortifications are to be erected, these have now been entirely surmounted, and the piles on which the substructure will be raised have been securely driven to the required depth. The greatest progress has however, been made with the massive semi-circular battery at Garrison-point, the foundation of which is now almost entirely completed. This battery is, perhaps, the most important of the entire series intended to be erected between the Nore and Chatham, as no ship attempting to enter the Medway will be able to escape its range of fire. As the heavy granite walls which will protect this battery are now about to be erected, the whole may fairly be expected to be completed during the ensuing year. According to the present plan this formidable tower—for some idea of such it really will be—will mount powerful armament of 65 guns, chiefly Armstrongs, of the very heaviest calibre-ranging between the 40-pounders, 70-pounders, 100, pounders, and even 200-pounders, if those of the latter description are finished for use by the time the fort is completed. Nearly opposite Garrison-point but rather higher up the river, on the opposite shore, two other equally formidable batteries are beginning to rise on the Isle of Grain. These batteries, the erection of which is being pushed forward with the greatest energy, will mount as formidable an armament as those on the opposite side of the river. The batteries now building, in conjunction with those already existing, will securely guard the entire approach to the Medway, which will be protected by the batteries on the Isle of Grain, on the north; the bastions and batteries now existing at Sheerness, on the south, and the almost impregnable fort at Garrison-point. Should, however, a hostile ship succeed in accomplishing the almost impossible feat of passing the guns of the batteries named, it would still have to encounter, after rounding the headland of Darnet-ness, the batteries at Folly-point, and Bishop's-marsh, a short distance below Dockyard, the guns on which will be so mounted as by their fire to rake any ship fore and aft. The selection of the headland at Bishop's-marsh for a battery is most judicious, that position effectually protecting the entrance to Yantlet-creek, in which a squadron of vessels are generally at anchor, and where the mortar vessels built during the Russian war now lie moored. Considerable difficulties have been experienced in preparing the foundations for the works on Bishop's-marsh, but the works in connexion with this battery will be finished and fully armed within two years. Up to the present time very little has been done towards the erection of the fort on Folly-point, but now that the most difficult portion of the operations have been accomplished, no time will be lost in proceeding with the Folly-point battery.

One hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers and men of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, detached for duty at Deptford dock and victualling yards, were yesterday ordered to return to the head-quarters of their division to replace the detachment despatched to Mexico.

A detachment of Royal Engineers, non-commissioned officers and privates, are under orders to embark on Saturday, on board the screw steamer Victoria, for Canada, where they will be employed in laying out 400 miles of telegraph, for military purposes.

The London Rifle Brigade has forwarded to Major-General Eyre, commanding the Chatham district, a donation of 10*l.*, for distribution among the troops of that garrison.

The steam-transport Mauritius, having shipped her stores and passengers from Woolwich for America, as detailed in this paper, went down the river by last night's tide for Greenhithe to adjust compasses for sea. A gang of seamen riggers were ordered to go down from the dockyard this morning to assist in swinging the vessel so as to hasten her departure. Colonel Low and Major Mayne, of the 4th Light Dragoons, will embark at Greenhithe, and proceed in the Mauritius, having been appointed to organize the Canadian Militia. Capt. Shakerley, R.A, will also go on board at Greenhithe, to join his battery, ordered to embark at Cork. In shipping the war stores, care was taken to place the battery of Armstrong guns uppermost so as to be available should any event occur during the voyage out to require their being called into action.

Her Majesty's steam Sloop Rapid, 11 guns, in basin at Woolwich under Capt. Hammond, North America, got her masts on end and was partially rigged yesterday forenoon. A demand was made for her warrant officers.

The steam store ships Rhadamanthus and Dee arrived at Woolwich yesterday from Portsmouth, conveying victualling stores for Deptford, and the launch, pinnace and other boats for this Defence. The Rhadamanthus entered the fitting basin to land her stores last night.

The Lyra, 7, screw, Commander Alexander, arrived at Spithead on Monday morning from the Cape of Good Hope, last from Portland Roads, where she put in for shelter from the prevailing north-east gales on Wednesday evening—as reported already in this paper. She is ordered to be paid off, but will be unable to proceed until the present breezes have greatly moderated.

The new temporary tiller for the Warrior iron frigate at Portsmouth was got aboard on Monday from the smiths' shop. It weighs 2 tons 5 cwt. The stated time for the completion of the Warrior's work at present has received a further extension, the end of the year being now named as the time. The clang and preparation for war are increasing daily in the dockyard, but the lion's share of the work is, to all appearance, taken by the Warrior and Black Prince, on which a couple of hundred men make but little perceptible progress. It will be an excellent thing for the other work in the yard when both ships are got fairly away to sea.

The gunboats in the first-class reserve at Portsmouth are ordered away to the following stations, for the protection of the coasts and harbours, in the event of war with America:—The Highlander, to Kingstown; Escort, Blazer, and Rose, to the coast of Ireland; and the Amelia and Raven to Greenock. They will be commanded by lieutenants from Her Majesty's ship Victory. Asia, St. Vincent, and Excellent, and manned by crews told off from the same ships—all of whom have been trained in the service on board them some time past under the "gunboat flotilla" regulations. The second-class gunboats at Portsmouth have been taken in hand to be brought forward as first-class reserve at the port.

The Pandora, 6, screw in the first-class reserve at Portsmouth, has been brought down the harbour and berthed alongside the dockard, to complete her armament, sails, &c., for sea. She is ordered to proceed round to Liverpool, and will be stationed in the Mersey for the protection of the port.

The Devastation, 6, paddle, Commander M'Crea, arrived at Spithead yesterday morning on her way to the Pacific. The order for her further shipment of Armstrong guns at Spithead is cancelled.

The Chanticleer, 17, screw, Commander C. Stirling, remains on special duty, anchored off Osborne.

The Hannibal, 90, screw, Capt. A. Farquhar, was paid out of commission at Portsmouth yesterday. Her crew, the greater part of whom are continuous service men, have been granted a week's leave on shore.

The Edgar, 89, screw flagship of Rear-Admiral S. C. Dacres, C.B., under orders for Lisbon, was detained yesterday at Spithead by a court martial held on board the Victory on one of the Edgar's petty officers, the particulars of which were of no public interest. She is expected to sail to-morrow.

The Sutlej, 51, screw, fitting for commission at Portsmouth, has received her armament, and is now completing the equipment of her Armstrong battery. Her rigging is rattlined down, and her hull is receiving its final coat of outside paint. She is drawing now 20 feet water aft, and from her appearance as she lies in the steam basin, looks to be the handsomest auxiliary screw frigate in Her Majesty's navy. Her sails and provisions have yet to be put on board, and a good deal yet remains to be done in her internal stowage.

The wooden model of Capt. Cowper Coles's cupola, designed to prove the feasibility of working two guns within the interior of one cupola of a certain area, is being fixed by shipwrights on the deck of the Hazard, old sailing sloop, in Portsmouth Dockyard.

Messrs. Clement Royds, Pierce G. Evans, and Henry Bingham Wynyard have been nominated to naval cadetships.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty:—John Phillips, master, to the Vigilant, vice Morgan; Samuel Braddon, master, to the Phœbe, vice Veitch; F. Brockton, engineer, to the Vigilant; C. Jackman, acting first-class assist.-engineer, to the Vigilant; William Hammond, second-class assist-engineer, to the Vigilant; and J. Jenkins, acting second-class assist-engineer, to the Vigilant.

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	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	...	32
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	Pale ..... White ,, ,,	...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		...	32
,, ,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		...	30
Gin Old Tom		...	20
Whiskey, Sascel Malt		...	22
Rum, Old Jamaica		...	20
Curacoa	Brown ..... in Glass Bottles	...	42
	,, ... ,, Pts.	...	21
	White ..... ,, Bottles	...	42
	,, ... ,, Pts.	...	21
Maraschino Di Zara		...	40
,, ,, ... Pts.		...	21
Cherry Brandy		...	39
,, ... Pts.		...	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st January 1862.

FOR SALE.

BURTON BREWERY COMPANY'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, just landed ex "*Redan*," in good order and condition. Apply to

ROBINSON & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

CHERRY BRANDY AND CORDIAL.

IN Cases of 2 dozen Pints each. For sale, at Rupees 18 per Case. Apply at the Godowns of EDWARD BATES & Co.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.
CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT, *ex Janet Willis*, from London, of carefully selected SHERRIES, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

Yellow Seal	.....	Rs. 25 per dozen.
Green ,, ...	.....	,, 24 ,,
Red ,, ...	.....	,, 23 ,,

Early application is requested by

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such excessive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

			Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, No. 1 Yellow Seal	...	...	...Rs. 29
Do. Do. No. 2 Black ,, ...	...	...	25
Amontillado. Black ,, ...	...	...	32
Port Black ,, ...	...	...	23
Do. Pints ,, ...	...	...	15
Claret No. 1 Red ,, ...	...	...	35
Do. No. 2 Yellow ,, ...	...	...	30
Do. No. 3 Blue ,, ...	...	...	20
Champagne, 1st quality	...	...	42
Do. Pints ,, ...	...	per 2 Dozen	32
Do. 2nd quality	...	...	36
Moselle, still	...	...	30
Do. Sparkling	...	...	40
Hock Sparkling	...	...	40
Rhenish	...	...	20
Brandy, pale. 1st quality	...	...	36
Do. Do. 2nd quality	...	...	30
Gin, Old Tom.....	...	...	18
Geneva, ...	...	...15 Flasks	23
Curacao, 1st quality.....	...	...	42
Noyau, 1st quality.....	...	...	45
Maraschino de Zara, 1st quality	...	...	50
Cherry Brandy, 1st quality	...	...	36
Do. Pints, 1st quality	...	...	18

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle, and all Kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street London, July 18, 1861.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

			per dozen.
SHERRY—			
A montillado.....	Qts.	,,	26 to 28
Pale	Qts.	,,	24
Do.	Qts.	,,	32
Golden	Qts.	,,	24 to 26
PORT—			
1st quality	Qts.	,,	28
Do.	Pts.	,,	15
2nd quality	Qts.	,,	24
Do.	Pts.	,,	13
CHAMPAGNE—			
1st quality	Qts.	,,	40
Do.	Pts.	,,	20
2nd quality	Qts.	,,	36
Do.	Pts.	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling.....	Qts.	,,	40
Do.	Pts.	,,	20
MOSELLE—			
Sparkling.....	Qts.	,,	40
Do.	Pts.	,,	20
CLARET—			
Margaux	Qts.	,,	32
Leoville	Qts.	,,	26
La Rose	Qts.	,,	24
Medoc	Qts.	,,	18
Do.	Pts.	,,	12
BRANDY—			
1st quality, Pale.....	Qts.	,,	28 to 30
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts.	,,	20
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts.	,,	21
WHISKEY, (Scotch)	Qts.	,,	24
BEER—			
English bottled	Qts.	,,	6-3
English do.	Pts.	,,	4-4
PORTER	Qts.	,,	6 8
Ditto	Pts.	,,	4-4
CURAÇAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU..			40

STRANACK & Co.
10, Hummum Street, Bombay, 21st Jan. 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal ..... Amontillado	per dozen		Rs. 28
Bronze do. } ..... Good Dinner Wines...		,,	24
White do. }			
Brown do. }		,,	22
Yellow do. }			
MADERIA, very old.....		,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ..... Quarts		,,	28
Do. Do. ..... Pints		,,	15
Red Seal..... Quarts		,,	24
Do. Do. ..... Pints		,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		,,	34
Leoville		,,	28
St. Julien		,,	22
Medoc		,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality....A. DePaul..... Quarts		,,	40
Do. ....A. DePaul..... Pints		,,	21
Do. ....J. C. Morizot..... Quarts		,,	36
Do. .... do. ..... Pints		,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still } Domlar & Jordan } Coblentz Rhine... } per dozen		Rs.	33
MOSELLE do. do.			
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE.....		,,	21
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	18
CURACOA		,,	42
MARASCHINO		,,	40
SHERRY BRANDY.....		,,	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 21, 30, 36		,,	
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)		,,	50
Rum ..... Fine old Jamaica.....		,,	29
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London.....		,,	
Do. ..... Hollands in cases.....		,,	
WHIS